Waste Type	Used Motor Oil	Lead-Acid Batteries	Antifreeze	Gasoline	Transmission & Brake Fluid	Degreasers and Solvents	Cleaners and Polishes	CFCs or Freon (Air Conditioner)	Tires
Hazard	Oil picks up heavy metals from engine. Petroleum products are toxic to people, wildlife and plants.	Lead is a toxic heavy metal. Battery acid is corrosive.	Contains ethylene glycol which is toxic. Animals are attracted to its sweet taste.	Flammable and toxic. Contains benzene, a cancer causing chemical that can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin.	Brake fluid is corrosive. Transmission fluid contains petroleum distillates and is ignitable	Many degreasers contain chlorinated solvents and are very hazardous.	Most contain toxic ingredients. Some contain phosphates which promote the growth of algae in lakes and rivers.	These gases are harmful to the Earth's protective ozone layer.	Tire piles attract rodents, mosquitos & other pests, & are a fire hazard. Toxics are released to air & water when tires burn.
Storage	Store in a sealed metal or plastic container. Do not mix with other substances.	Store upright in a sturdy acid-resistant, leakproof container.	Store in the original plastic containers.	Store in approved containers, away from living area, ignition sources and direct sunlight.	Store separately in original containers.	Store in original containers in a cool, dry location.	Store in original containers.	N/A	Store outside in area protected from fire or rain. Local regulations may limit the number you can store.
How to Avoid Spills or Releases	Put large drip pan under crankcase oil opening. Check for oil leaks regularly & repair them.	Store upright. Place leaking batteries in sturdy, acid-resistant, leak-proof container	Use large enough pan when flushing radiator. Repair radiator leaks.	Don't overfill your tank.	Follow proper filling and draining techniques.	Follow instructions for proper use to avoid spills.	Use appropriate amounts according to instructions on the container.	Service your AC regularly. Repair leaks. Run your AC once a month to keep seals tight.	Avoid storing a quantity that could become a fire hazard. Tire fires generate toxic smoke & runoff.
How to Clean-up Spills	Clean up immediately with catlitter or absorbent pads.	Neutralize small acid spills (under 2 gallons) using cement, lime or baking soda.	Small spills may be wiped up and discarded in the garbage.	Clean up spills immediately with catlitter or absorbent pads.	Clean up immediately with catlitter or absorbent pads.	Absorb spills and take contaminated absorbent to a hazardous waste collection program.	Absorb spills and take contaminated absorbent to a hazardous waste collection program. See label instructions.	N/A	N/A
Recycling or Disposal Call 1-800-RECYCLE	Recyclable. Do not mix with other substances. Drain oil filter overnight into drip pan to remove oil residue. Do not use oil as dust supressant or weed killer.	Recyclable. Exchange your old battery when purchasing a replacement. Disposal of batteries in garbage is illegal.	Recyclable on limited basis. Use professional services that recycle antifreeze. Check with sewer district to see if you can flush small amounts into sewer system. Do not flush into septic system.	Use it up or save for hazardous waste collection program. Do not use as a solvent, paint thinner or weed killer.	Keep separate from used oil. Save for hazardous waste collection program.	Use up according to instructions or share with someone who will. Keep separate from used oil. Save for hazardous waste collection program.	Use up according to instructions or give to someone who will, or save for hazardous waste collection program.	Freon is recyclable. Service at a service station that collects and recycles freon.	Tires can be recycled. Some worn tires can be retreaded.
Safer Alternatives or Reduction Methods	None, however using re-refined oil saves energy and resources. Keeping your car tuned reduces oil use.	Purchasing longer life batteries will reduce the need for replacement and disposal.	Propylene glycol based antifreeze is less toxic, however it is a contaminant in ethylene glycol recycling.	Carpool, bus, plan trips, walk and bicycle. Keep tires properly inflated.	Reduce use by repairing leaks.	Non-toxic and non-flammable alternatives are available. Use water based substitutes whenever possible.	A variety of non-toxic cleaners are available. Use the least toxic product that will accomplish the job.	Buy a car without an air conditioner and open your windows.	Keep properly inflated. Buy long-lasting and retread tires. Have your worn-out tires "custom" retreaded.
Toxic Trivia	Used motor oil is the single largest source of oil pollution. The 180 million gallons of used oil spilled by do-it-yourselfers each year in the U.S. is 16 times that spilled by the Exxon Valdez in Alaska.	WA state law requires vendors of vehicle batteries to accept used batteries for recycling in exchange for new batteries offered for purchase.	Children and pets are attracted to antifreeze because it tastes sweet. They can be poisoned by drinking improperly disposed of antifreeze.	Americans burn an estimated 200 million gallons of gasoline each day. As a result 4 billion pounds of carbon dioxide, a major contributor to global warming, are emitted into the atmosphere.	These wastes are commonly mixed with used oil making them difficult or impossible to recycle.	Contaminating used oil with these substances could change it from a readily recyclable resource into a hazardous waste.	Commercial car washes pre-treat wash water. Washing your car & degreasing auto parts at home sends detergent and other contaminants directly into surface and ground water.	The 1990 U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments require all auto air conditioner service stations to retrieve and recycle CFC's by July 1992.	Tires take at least 800 years to decompose. 10 million burning tires would create an oil spill equivelant to 1/10 the Valdez spill plus large clouds of toxic smoke.

Northwest EnviroService Inc.

TO: Northwest EnviroService's Hazardous Waste Customer

FROM: Sales Administration Department

RE: Approval of Waste Product Questionnaire(s)

Dear Customer:

Northwest EnviroService, Inc., is pleased to inform you that our environmental staff has technically reviewed your waste product questionnaire(s) and it has approved this waste into our TSD facility.

All waste material must be packaged, labeled, and manifested in strict accordance with all applicable EPA, WDOE, and DOT requirements. The NWES WPQ I.D. Number must be marked on each drum or unit.

To coordinate the shipment of your drums into N.W.E.S., you will usually be required to contact your Sales Administrator by telephone one week in advance, prior to the desired pick up date of your drums. However, the earlier you can give us notice of a shipment, the more flexability we have in scheduling your pick up.

Please contact your Sales Administrator with all pertinent information for delivery, pick up or scheduling.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact your Sales Administrator.

Thank you.

wpq3

P.O. Box 24443 • Seattle, WA 98124 • 1700 Airport Way South • Seattle, WA 98134 • Phone 206-622-1090 / Toll-Free 1-800-735-7069

Northwest EnviroService Inc.

May 1, 1990

Mr. Wayne Larsen
Alaskan Copper Works
628 S. Hanford
Seattle, WA 98124

Dear Wayne:

Per our telephone conversation today, your nineteen (19) 55-gallon drums of crystalline solids contained liquid which is not representative of the samples provided by Alaskan Copper to Northwest EnviroService, Inc.

I had addressed to you my concerns regarding the Third Third Landban which will affect your waste's disposal costs. Because of the desparity between the sample and the actual waste stream, Alaskan Copper will be obligated to pay any increased costs that Northwest EnviroService, Inc. will incur to dispose of these drums.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to give me a call at (206) 622-1090.

Sincerely,

NORTHWEST ENVIROSERVICE, INC.

Pauline Tsao
Sales Administrator

P.O. Box 24443 • Seattle, WA 98124 • 1700 Airport Way South • Seattle, WA 98134 • Phone 206-622-1090 / Toll-Free 1-800-735-7069

Northwest EnviroService Inc.

March 16, 1990

Dear Customer:

The RCRA Third-Third Landban restrictions are effective May 8, 1990. All generators should review their wastestreams to determine the possible effects of these regulatory changes. As with the previous landban restrictions, the direction is toward reducing the volume of waste going to a landfill. The items that will continue to be landfilled will have to meet stabilization criteria which reduces the leaching of toxic components.

The major wastestreams effected by the May 8, 1990 deadline are those with heavy metal components, i.e. waste codes D004-D011. In addition, the characteristic wastes D001 (ignitability), D002 (corrosivity) and D003 (reactivity) will also be treated prior to landfilling.

Northwest EnviroService, Inc. is currently working on treatability studies for these heavy metal wastestreams. As with past regulatory changes requiring increased treatment,results in increased cost. The increases for these waste streams depend heavily on the volume and metal concentrations.

Corrosive wastes (D002) are neutralized at Northwest EnviroService, Inc. However, the residual treatment sludges from neutralization are subject to the metal landban limits if the wastestream contained heavy metals.

The effect on ignitible wastestreams (D001) is less than on the heavy metal wastestreams. Ignitibles generally go to the energy recovery program rather than to landfilling.

As a reminder, segregation of wastestreams and narrowing of waste profile parameters allows better treatment and more accurate pricing.

Each wastestream has specific stabilization requirements and problems associated with meeting the landban criteria. Northwest EnviroService, Inc. will be working on the common

P.O. Box 24443 • Seattle, WA 98124 • 1700 Airport Way South • Seattle, WA 98134 • Phone 206-622-1090 / Toll-Free 1-800-735-7069